Note on the Radial Velocities of N. G. C. 3379 and N. G. C. 1700.

The object N. G. C. 3379 is of that class of small nebulae which photographs show to have an almost stellar condensation for a nucleus. The very faint trace of outlying nebulosity is insufficient for more than a guess concerning the spiral structure. A spectrogram of it was obtained in February, 1918, with the small focal-plane spectrograph attached to the 60-inch reflector. A total exposure time of 27^h45^m gave fair density and made measurements of radial velocity possible. Two measures by R. F. Sanford give +830 and +860 km/sec, respectively, when reduced to the Sun. Slipher has derived a value of +780 km/sec.

Another object of very similar appearance, N. G. C. 1700, has been photographed with the same spectrograph. The spectrogram is too much under-exposed to admit of trustworthy results, but a rough measurement reveals a high positive radial velocity. It will be of interest to see whether other objects of this type, of which several are known, will yield similar results.

Francis G. Pease.

A Ninth Nova in the Andromeda Nebula

The photographs of the *Andromeda Nebula* made by Professor Ritchey on February 9th and February 10th, 1918, show a faint Nova in the following approximate position with respect to the nucleus:

$$\Delta\alpha = +440''$$
$$\Delta\delta = +330''$$

It is in an island of faint nebulosity in one of the dark rifts of the nebula.

The magnitude on February 9th was about 17.2 and on February 10th about 17.5.

The star does not appear on any other photograph of the nebula made at this observatory; the last preceding photograph was made January 15th, 1918, and the next following one was made July 6th, 1918. It is the ninth Nova to be found in this nebula. The eighth was discovered by Professor Ritchey on the first of the two plates on which the ninth appears.

John C. Duncan.